

AUGUST

Rev. John. D. Fisher

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1849.

Whole

AUGUSTA ADVERTISEMENTS.

Warehouse and Commission Business.
THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully request the favor of their friends and the public generally to the above business.
Their extensive **PIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE** is immediately adjacent to the Georgia Railroad, and they continue to receive cotton and other consignments per Railroad, without any charge for Drayage.
They also continue their **OFFICE AND SALES ROOM** on Broad street, where one of the partners may at all times be found, liberal advances made, when required, on produce in store.
D. ANTONIAC & J. VANS.
February 27, 1849.

Augusta Piano Forte, Book Music, and Stationery Depot.
THE subscribers have always on hand, and are constantly receiving, the assortment of musical instruments, from the celebrated manufacturers of London, New York, &c., &c., which are warranted of excellent tone, and quality as well as any made in this country or Europe. Also, a very large assortment of Music for all instruments. A large quantity of Violins, Violas, Flutes, Accordeons, Drums, and all instruments used in Military Bands, always on hand. Their assortment of Books and Stationery, consist of School and Miscellaneous Works, Choice Literature, &c. Also, Letter and Wedding Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of Stationery and Fancy Stationery. The above will be sold low for cash, or on city accounts.
GEO. A. OATES & CO.
Next door to J. E. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F. J. Wray's) Drug Store, Broad Street.
February 27, 1849.

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

AUGUSTA, GA. M. STOVALL.
Continuing above business, in all its various branches, at his old stand, **PIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE**, corner of Washington & Raymond Streets. He hopes by close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to him in the past season. **Liberal advances made** on produce in store. **Refer to:**
H. A. ARTHUR, And. S. J. T. WATLEY, FORT & SON, R. D. HOWLAND, J. H. BROWN, W. W. WILLIAMS, M. C. STOVALL, JR., J. B. BOND, & S. J. BOND.

DYE, ROBERTSON, & CO. WAREHOUSE.

Commission Merchants.
(AT THEIR OLD STAND.)
Macintosh St. Augusta, Georgia.
Branch of the same firm under the style and name of
THE F. C. O'CONNOR & CO. S. C.
located at our house, either in Augusta or Charleston.

HOTELS.

City Hotel.
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
BY P. CONDON.
March 6, 1849.

American Hotel.
Corner King and George Streets,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
By F. A. HOKE.

Pavilion Hotel.
OLD STAND,
Corner Meeting and Russell Streets,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.
March 6, 1849.—Im.

Washington Hall.
ATLANTA, GA.
BREAKFAST and dinner House for parties, single and family. Meals always in due season for the departure of the cars. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. C. HOLCOMBE & RICH.
J. C. HOLCOMBE,
J. C. RICH.
March 6, 1849.

U. S. HOTEL.
AUGUSTA, GEO.
THE undersigned respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public, that he has taken that well known Hotel, the U. S. Hotel, located in the central part of the City of Augusta, and which is a place of public patronage.

THOMAS C. NISBET.
Factor's Commission Merchant.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Will give satisfaction in all engagements entrusted to his care. Liberal advances will be made on Produce stored.
References.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet, Jacksonville.

New York and Savannah LINE OF

OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.
THE splendid new steamer **CHESTER**, Capt. Thos. L. Lusk, (late of the Wm. Son, & Co.) leaves Savannah for New York, on Wednesday, the 14th March, and on every alternate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1,200 tons burden, built expressly for this trade, by the most substantial manager, and with every requisite to safety, comfort and speed.

The second steamer of the line, the **TRINITY**, 800 tons, is nearly ready, and will leave for New York in a few days, so that one will leave New York and Savannah every Wednesday. The facilities and advantages offered by this line to the traveling public of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be fully appreciated.

Persons intending to take passage in this line, are assured that the Company will furnish them with whatever necessary, and a special train to suit the arrival and departure of the steamers.

For freight or Passage, apply to
PADELFORD & FAY, Savannah,
SAM'L L. MITCHELL, 127 Front St.,
March 6, 1849.—Im. New York.

PADELFORD & FAY.
Commission Merchants,
Bay Street, SAVANNAH, GA.

POETRY.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

BY JOHN R. PRASE.

The eagle has stooped from his acie on the sky,
His wings are gone out from its path in the sky.

A Statesman has fallen in his blaze of glory,
His brow all overclouded with Fame's laurel crown.

Then hallow his grave—lay him down in his rest,
Where Memory shall water the turf on his breast.

And the son of his mother shall stand o'er his repose,
In his own Tennessee where the Cumberland flows.

His name is enrolled with each mighty name,
That Glory our Country shall hand down to fame.

Intervene in the annals of the brave and the free,
To echo forever from sea unto sea.

His career was all finished, his laurels were won,
When the race of the foremost is scarcely begun.

And the finger of Glory shall point to his name,
As the greenest in years, but equal in fame.

While red Buena Vista looms up in the light,
Like a meteor's blaze in the darkness of night.

While the gates of the mountains their secrets unfold,
While California o'erflows with rivers of gold.

While the sweet name of Freedom is our glory and pride,
While the broad wave of Empire rolls up like the tide.

While new States, like new stars, on the horizon shall shine,
What name shall be brighter emblazoned than his?

Then hallow his grave—lay him down in his rest,
Where Memory shall water the turf on his breast.

And the soft winds of summer sigh o'er his repose,
In his own Tennessee where the Cumberland flows.

Washington Union.

KING SOLOMON'S BLACKSMITH.

"And it came to pass when Solomon, the son of David, had finished the Temple of Jerusalem, the head artificers, and cunning workers in silver and gold, and in wood and ivory, and in stone—yea, all who had aided in rearing the temple of the Lord, and he said unto them—sit down at my table; I have prepared a feast for all my chief workers and cunning artificers—Stretch forth your hands therefore, and eat and drink and be merry. Is not the skillful artificer worthy of honor? Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn."

And when Solomon and the chief workers were seated the fattest of the land, the three of them who knelt loudly at the door, and forced himself even into the festive chamber. Then Solomon the king was wroth, and said:

"What manner of man art thou?"

And the man answered and said—"When men wish to honor me they call me the son of the Forge; but when they desire to mock me, they call me the blacksmith; and seeing that the toil of working in fire covers me with sweat and soot, the latter name, O King, is not impudently and truthfully a servant desires no better."

"But said Solomon, why came thou thus rudely and unbidden to the feast, where none save the chief workmen of the temple are invited?"

"Please ye, my Lord I came rudely, replied the man, because thy servant obliged me to force my way, but I came not unbidden. Was it not proclaimed that the chief workmen of the temple were invited to dine with the King of Israel?"

"Then he who carried the cherubim said, 'This fellow is no sculptor, and he who inlaid the roof with pure gold said, 'Neither is he a worker in fire metals.'"

And he who raised the wall said, 'he is not a cutter of stone.'"

And he who made the roof cried out, 'he is not cunning in cedar wood; neither knoweth he the mystery of uniting pieces of strange timber together.'"

Then said Solomon, 'What hast thou to say, Son of the Forge, why I should not order thee to be plucked by the beard, scourged with a scourge, and stoned to death with stones?'"

And when the Son of the Forge heard this, he was in no sort dismayed, but advancing to the table, snatched up and swallowed a cup of wine, and said, 'O King, live forever.'—The chief men of the workers in wood and gold, and stone, have said I am not a worker, before they lived, was I created. And their master and they are my servants. And he turned around and said to the chief of the carvers in stone—

"Who made the tools with which you carved?"

And he said, 'the blacksmith.'"

And he said to the chief of the masons—

"Who made the chisels with which the stones of the Temple were squared?"

And he said, 'the blacksmith.'"

A SAD STORY.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of July 16, gives the following from a source perfectly reliable:

A few days since there came to the Fort-street hospital a family of six persons, husband and wife, two sons and two daughters. The females were all sick—the mother in the last stages of cholera. The resident physician told the father and sons that the wife and mother was dying and could not be saved. She was, however, received, and with the girls cared for as well as the rest of the circumstances would admit. The girls were not very sick—but the father and sons determined to stay and nurse them and the mother. They were told they could do them no good, were already wearied with watching, and to preserve their health, had better go away and get at least one night's rest. They were peremptory in the following morning early they called, and were informed that the mother had died, but the girls were getting better. They were shown into the room where the corpse was lying. The father (a middle aged man) looked at it a few moments, calmly folded his arms and said—"I have lived long enough in this world—I am ready to die."

Efforts were made to cheer him, but to no purpose. He walked back into the yard paced through it a short time, with his arms folded and his eyes fixed upon the ground returned into the hospital and said he was sick. The physician told him he thought not, urged him not to give way to his feelings, and wished him to walk out. He replied, "I am sick, and must lie down."

He threw him self upon a bed, his feet and hands immediately began to cramp, and without purging or vomiting, in a short time he was dead.

Soon after the father was attacked the two boys sank down in the same way, and it was not long after his death before they were both in the spirit land.

The girls are convalescent.

This may, in a measure, account for what some have considered contagious in cholera—taking one after another in a family, until they are all gone. The progress of the disease is so rapid, many of the deceased scenes so heart rending, that, upon sympathetic minds, not accustomed to such scenes they must have a powerfully dangerous influence.

WHAT I HAVE NOTICED.

I have noticed that all men speak well of times when they are dead; and that times are marked with epitaphs of ad and virtuous. Is there any cemetery where the bad men are buried?

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is "forgive us our debts," but makes every body pay who owes him, to the uttermost farthing.

I have noticed that Death is a merciless Judge, though not impartial. For a man who owes a debt—Death summons the debtor, and he pays down his dust in the currency of mortality.

I have noticed that he who thinks every man a rogue is very certain to see one when he shaves himself, and he ought in mercy to his neighbors, surrender the rascal to justice.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the wise man's jewel, the rich man's trouble, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition, and the idol of all.

I have noticed that whatever is right, with few exceptions—the left eye, the left leg, and the left side of a plump pudding.

I have noticed that merit is always measured in the world by its success.

I have noticed that in order to be a reasonable creature, it is necessary at times to be a night man.

I have noticed that as we are always wishing instead of working for fortunes, we are disappointed, and call him Dame Fortune "blind," but it is the very best evidence that the old lady has most capital eyesight, and is no "granny" with spectacles.

I have noticed that purses will hold penitents as well as pounds.

I have noticed that tombstones say "Honor be," which no debt is often true; and if men could see the epitaphs their friends sometimes write, they would surely believe they had got into the wrong grave.

[N. Y. Spirit of the Times]

MAIDEN CHAINS AND BEAN BLOSSOMS.—The Dangers of Thinking.—The Rochester News illustrates in this wise: "I am thinking of the time, Kate, when sitting by thy side, and picking beans, I gazed on thee, and felt a peacock's pride. In silence I would have sworn I was then, had he or before occurred; when the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound I heard. I thought it was not wrong, Kate, so leaning over the dish, as you snatched up a lot of beans, I snatched a peacock's kiss; a sudden shower made blind my eyes; I neither saw nor stirred—but the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound I heard."

WEAR OF THE NIAGARA FALLS.—The 710,000 tons of water which each minute pour over the precipice of Niagara, are estimated to carry away a foot of the cliff every year. Taking this average, and adopting the clear geological proof that the fall once existed at Queenstown, four miles below, we must suppose a period of twenty thousand years occupied in this recession of the cataract to its actual site—while in the Delta of the Mississippi, nearly 14,000 square miles in extent, an estimate founded on its present rate of increase, and on a calculation of the amount of earthy matter brought down the stream has justified Mr. Lyell in alleging that sixty-seven thousand years must have elapsed since the formation of this great deposit began.

Quarterly Review.

THRILLING INCIDENT.

President-Hickcock, in a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, of the 14th instant, describing some of the coal mines in that state, relates the following "emigrant anecdote."

Maj. W. relates to us a very thrilling incident that took place in this vicinity some years ago, which assured us was literally true.

A hunter one autumn evening eagerly following the chase, found him self sliding down into an abandoned coal pit. But seizing upon the top of a bush as he slipped down—the "emigrant" sides, he hung dangling in the air over the black gulf, conscious from his knowledge of the place that if he fell he must drop at least 200 feet, and he dashed to pieces on the rocks beneath. He struggled in vain to regain a foothold—he heard the cry of his fellow hunters & of the hounds as they bounded past.

He shouted with all his might, and the forest returned the echo, but no voice of rescue came with it. The winds whistled around him, and the moon shone upon his face, but they brought no relief; his strength rapidly failed; he thought in agony of a family and friends, but he must die an awful death, and even his mangled body never be discovered.

His mind became bewildered; his muscles gave out and down he went—down—down—swifter and swifter! nor struck the bottom till he had reached the enormous depth of six inches!

THE DEAD COME TO LIFE.—A most singular affair occurred near Mt. Adams, on Thursday afternoon. An elderly lady who had but the day previous followed to the grave her husband, was taken with the same malady, cholera, on the following morning, and ere the setting of the sun, she was clothed in the garments of death; ready to be lowered in her last resting place. During the night a noise was heard, and on proceeding to the place from whence it came, what was the astonishment of her friends to behold the supposed deceased sitting in an upright position pale and haggard, presenting a picture beyond the power of description. It was evident that she had been laboring under the influence of narcotics, which caused temporary suspension of the animal functions. She was stripped of her shroud, and is now in fair way of recovery. Cincinnati Commercial.

WHAT NEXT?—Dr. J. F. Wright, of Greenfield, Ohio, has invented a machine to print the names of subscribers in newspaper by which eighteen hundred papers can be directed in an hour with the greatest accuracy. It is to be patented.

THE DOCTOR SHOULD NOW TURN HIS ATTENTION TO SOME PROCESS BY WHICH EVERY SUBSCRIBER WILL BE MADE TO PAY FOR HIS PAPER. Such a discovery would render not only rich a life, but what is of consequence, the idol of the press.

[Albany Journal.]

"Free Masons," said an inquisitive genius, "are always good natured, and I should really like to know the reason."

"Why?" replied the "Royal Arch," "when we initiated, they heat the gridiron so hot that it takes all the temper out of us."

THE GERMAN WOMEN.—The following placard affixed to the walls of Frankfurt, shows the state of feeling in that city: "All the women, and all the young girls of Wuerzburg, announce to the German soldiers that they have sworn a solemn oath, one of them whose hands I need with fraternal love. German women are invincible."

SINGING IN CHURCH.—A Wilmington (Del.) Republican 19th says: "Quite an epate has arisen between the Deist Church, Hundred, and the choral choir, the other portion were unable to sing, and on the corner of the members the matter was before the trustees, who decided to dispense with the choir, by a vote eight to one. Previous to the commencement of worship on the next Sabbath, July 1, the choir, notwithstanding they had been told of the trustees, took and commenced."

were some objection pushed given; the floor, which for consideration, money was refused to criminal suit w. and the whole Esquire Johns, as you snatched up a lot of beans, I snatched a peacock's kiss; a sudden shower made blind my eyes; I neither saw nor stirred—but the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound I heard."

Post Office in The Dalton (Ga.)

Entered on Saturday person or persons and tobacco, money taken.

YOUTHFUL FIDELITY.

The fact, that the Pacific mail-steamer, embarking, but two individuals to duty upon her, is a fact, that the other a met, Dekay, son of I residing on Loop offered large pecuniary for the ship duty, and his "the Company."

He had acquired an engineering, to take a department as an assis, and only find him reached, by peculiar.

"The Pacific," pany, not willing, riorious should notional watch f. inscribed.

"A. J. James," than gr. trying.

Violent Storm. Kentucky.—Loss of Life.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, of the 14th instant from Bracken county, Kentucky, under date of the 10th instant, says: About half past 12 o'clock last night we were visited with one of the fearful and terrific thunder storms known, during which rain fell in rents for at least one hour. During this short period, the water from the neighboring hills rushed down into "Holt's Creek," with such impetuosity as to sweep away, in its course, the house of a Mr. Smalley, which was situated near the creek, and four of Mr. S's family were drowned. Mrs. Smalley, a son, and two daughters, were found dead in a pile of drift on the margin; also, been laboring under the influence of narcotics, which caused temporary suspension of the animal functions. She was stripped of her shroud, and is now in fair way of recovery. Cincinnati Commercial.

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LEGION RETURNS

August 1, 1879

Next week we will publish the vote

1003

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of the cotton crop.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ TS//NF

Vol. 13.—N

EDITED, PRINTED AND

BY P. CONDON.
March 6, 1940.

population is twice as great as it was twenty years ago, while the membership of churches is three times as great.

News of particular importance
The Red Republicans—of

tolerably well dressed entered and stood around like one who wishes, to make a purchase. Mr. Wiltshire saluted his sup-

they, in a measure, account for some have considered contagion, cholera taking one after another in

which looks so pretty at
ance has brought forth certain

officially known, to render it
at the epidemic is raging in

many parts of the country, to a dreadful extent. During the last week, 239 deaths by cholera were reported from London, which is more than double the number of the preceding week. At Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and along the whole of the south coast, it is raging in a very malignant form, and the mortality is very great. At Liverpool the disease is rapidly increasing, and the number of cases reported for four days previous to Thursday, were— 6008, 6049, 6174, 6510, 6510. It is generally admitted that the disease is not generally confined to the south coast.

IRELAND.

On the 12th July, the anniversary of the battle of Aughrim, a very serious collision took place between a party of armed Orangemen and Catholics. Near Castle William, in the county of Wick, the Orange party having celebrated the day at Ballymore, and being on their march home, whilst passing a defile called Dolly's Brae, found their way barred by a large number of Catholics, who, armed with pikes, and firearms, and plainly contemplating a general massacre, the Protestants, aided by a small party of police and military, stood upon their defence, and succeeded in forcing their way through, the pass after a short struggle, in which forty or fifty persons are said to have been killed or wounded on both sides, much the greater portion being of the Roman Catholic party. Thirty-eight Ribbonmen had been taken prisoners.

On Friday two medical gentlemen drove through the country round about the scene of the contest, with the view of administering relief to those who were wounded, but they were refused admittance at almost every house where they called.

ITALY.

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to Gen. Oudinot, on the occasion of receiving the keys of the city of Rome. His Holiness congratulated the General on the triumph of order in Rome, and expresses his hope that Divine Providence will remove the difficulties that may still exist. He adds that he does not cease to direct his prayers to Heaven for the general, the army, and the French nation. The letter was dated Gaeta, July 5.

Cardinal Piccolomini and the Marquis Sacchetti arrived in Rome from Gaeta on the 9th. The latter is grand Chamberlain of the Apostolic Palace.

Preparations are making at Rome which lead to the impression on that Pius 9th is expected soon to return to the Quirinal. All the wounded have been removed from that Palace.

The French are doing all they can, distributing money, &c., to get up a cry in his favor, but in vain.

The Roman troops who had agreed in the first instance to do duty conjointly with the French, are all leaving, and the whole force remaining now amounts to less than 1000 men. Of these many were anxious to leave, but Gen. Oudinot would not give consent. The Pope's engineers being asked to make a demonstration in his favor, preferred quitting his service. Thirty-nine out of forty three resigned, and all the rank and file were disbanded. The same occurred in the artillery—all the officers having resigned, with the exception of three captains and a sergeant. The reason given is, that the French authorities refused to give them any promise or guaranty as to the protection of the rights of the people.

Garibaldi has succeeded in making his escape from the French division, who were put upon a false scent, and he is now on the mountains of Arbozzio. Previous to his departure from Rome, he had secured the ammunition and the military stores. Another account states that Garibaldi is on the Neapolitan frontier, where he has been joined by another body of fugitive troops, and formed, it is said, a body of 20,000 men.

The besieged operations against Venice have been discontinued, in consequence of the fatal prevalence of fever and sickness amongst the Austrian troops by the excessive heat and hard work.

The American charge d'affaires has been compelled to take down his arms, in consequence of his house having been forcibly entered by the French patrol in pursuit of two deserters.

HUNGARY, AUSTRIA, AND RUSSIA.

Although, numerically considered, the hostile forces are of appalling superiority, the Hungarians are very far, indeed, from being in any desperate extremity.

A Turkish ambassador in Paris received a despatch on the 19th ult., by courier, announcing that the Polish General Bem, had again completely defeated the Russians under the command of Liders in Transylvania, and that the latter had been obliged to take refuge in Wallachia with a small remnant of his army.

Advices from Vienna of the 13th of July state that Buda Pesth surrendered to the Austro-Russian troops on the 11th instant without resistance. From a report of Gen. Haynau, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, it appears that a very sharp conflict took place on the 11th, before Comorn, between the combined armies of the Magyars. The Hungarians fought with furious impetuosity, but the Austrians claim the victory.

Another and probably more reliable account of this battle, states that 180 pieces of cannon were brought into the field by the Hungarians, and the loss sustained by the latter in artillerymen may be estimated from the circumstance that several of the guns had to be saved latterly by the Dutchmaster's infantry. Nothing could be more complete than the defeat of the united Russian-Austrian armies under Haynau. He was obliged to fall back on Kadi, where his headquarters are at present, and which city is filled with the wounded. He has been obliged to send 3000 wounded to Presburg.

But for the timely arrival of the Russians to cover his retreat, Haynau and his staff would have been taken. As the Ban Jelaichich lately demanded, by a flag of truce, the garrison of Peterwaradin to surrender, the commander of the garrison replied, "I know well how affairs stand, and that the so-called Ban of Croatia will soon find himself surrounded, and with his whole army, be destroyed." Bem has collected all his troops near Szegedin to make head against the Russians. The Ban holds the enemy in check, making successful sorties.

Comorn will soon be invested. The corps of General Grabbe were marching on it. The Hungarian General, (Georg), is still alive and in the field, in spite of the Vienna press, which has lately not only wounded and killed him, but also deprived him of his command. In Comorn, white and black flags were waving on the battlements, as symbols of the contest—for life or for death.

A Hungarian, Descentens Galaria, so much feared the fact of the King being placed in a state of siege, all kinds of being foundation for the contemplated rising in that country, in connection with the Hungarian movement. The Polish frontier is so strictly guarded that nothing but the post can pass. The Emperor of Russia left Warsaw suddenly on the 10th for St. Petersburg.

PIEDMONT.

The negotiations for the conclusion of peace between Austria and Piedmont, says a letter from Turin, of the 14th, are suspended; the exigencies of Austria and the recommendations of M. Galdini, the envoy of Vienna at London, who always writes to Paris, state as much as possible the ultimate arrangement of the Austria-Romanian question, are the sole causes of the delay.

On the 1st August Chambers are convoked, and if they are animated by the extravagance of the preceding legislature, they will at once divest the king of his power and probably drive him to a renewal of hostilities.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

The armistice between Prussia and Denmark has been ratified. A suspension of hostilities, both by sea and land, for six months, agreed to. At the close of this period the armistice, if not to be renewed, is to continue six months longer. The blockade is to be raised as soon as the German troops have been moved to the south of Flensburg. The captured vessels, with their cargoes, are to be restored on both sides.

During the continuance of the armistice, the Duchy of Schleswig is to be governed by a commission, of which one member is to be nominated by the King of Denmark and one by the King of Prussia. The Queen of England is requested to nominate a third member, is to divide in all cases when the other two cannot agree.

The north of Germany is again quiet, but in the south the insurgents still hold out within the fortress of Rastatt. The whole of the Grand Duchy of Baden, with that exception, is occupied by the Prussian troops. The lives of the captive republicans are to be spared, and General Radowitz has ordered to transport them to the United States.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hungarian War—Another victory over the Imperialists—Jelaichich defeated by the Magyars—State of affairs in Rome—Oudinot and the American Consul—Cotton unchanged. The America arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, and the news reached Baltimore on Wednesday night at 12 o'clock. She brings 53 passengers. The Paris dates are to the 26th of London to the 27th, and Liverpool to the 28th.

POLITICAL.

Accounts from Vienna admit that Jelaichich has been completely defeated by Bem, who stormed his encampment at the head of 50,000 men, after four days hard fighting. The Imperialists have raised the siege of Pesch. Mariani has been evacuated.

A bulletin has been issued by the Austrian government, announcing that the Hungarian army, on the 15th, marched upon Warten, and were repulsed by the Russians, who fell back as the enemy advanced. The next day they attacked Georgy, who occupied a strong position before Warten, with 44,000 men and 120 pieces of artillery. The cannonading on both sides was tremendous, but the Hungarians remained masters of the field. On the 16th, the main body of the Russian army was brought up. On the 17th they attacked Warten, and notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the Hungarians, they were compelled to evacuate the town, with the loss of two standards, some pieces of cannon, and 500 prisoners.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in London, to express the public sympathy with Hungary, and to request the English ministry to recognize the Hungarian government. Many members of the Quaker Peace Society participated in the proceedings. When the speakers proposed to aid Hungary by taking up arms, the meeting rose as one man, and gave a war like yell of approbation. The petition was adopted by the meeting, and when brought before Parliament, produced an interesting debate on Hungarian affairs.

The Sardinians are delaying the treaty of peace with Austria, with the supposed object of aiding Hungary by keeping the Austrian troops in Lombardy. The Austrian commander had demanded a peremptory treaty, within four days. Sardinian King appealed to the French President to settle the difficulties. Venice still holds out gallantly against fearful odds.

Serious disturbances exist among the majority of the members of the French National Assembly. The legitimists have determined to withdraw from the ranks of the Bonapartists, and form a separate party.

Suppositions are entertained that an extensive, organized legitimist conspiracy exists in existence.

It is announced that the troops who had embarked after Rome surrendered have to embark for their original destinations.

Rome is tranquil under Oudinot's ministry. All public acts are ordered in the Pope's name, he remaining at Gaeta until the recouachment of the Queen of Naples, whom he will repair to Rome to resume temporal and spiritual authority. Nothing is said as to how the French army is to be paid, but it is reported that Russia has agreed to lend his Holiness 10,000,000 florins, without interest, principal to be paid half million annually.

The American Consul has not yet resumed his authority since the attack on his place by the French soldiers. He withdrew after protesting against the indignation.

Garibaldi, on the 17th, levied a tribute of 2000 pounds on the inhabitants, after which he took up a position in the neighborhood. The people were collecting in different parts of the country, and forming armed bands, intending to join Garibaldi.—*Charleston Courier.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday: : : August 21, 1849

D. W. DORSEY, Esq. has been appointed by Gov. Chapman, Judge of the County Court of Benton County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. R. H. Wilson.

Judge Dorsey, we have been informed read law some two years, and was admitted to the practice, in the State of Georgia, previous to his removal to this place. He entered upon the duties of his office one day last week, and from his habits of industry, application, persons having business in the Orphans Court may rest assured of his receiving his prompt and faithful attention.

We have not received the official vote from each county in the Congressional election in this district. We see the majority for Mr. Bowden stated in some of the papers at 1750 votes. The majority for Gen. Cass in this District at the last presidential election was 571.

In the Mobile Dist. Alton, (white) is elected by 251 maj. Hubbard, (white) is re-elected in the 2nd Dist. by 717 maj. being a loss of 2000 of the Taylor majority. Harris, (dem) is elected in the 3rd Dist. by a maj. of 581, where Taylor received a majority of 734. Col. Inge, (dem) is elected in the 4th Dist. by 420 maj. where the majority for Taylor was 451. In the 5th Dist. D. Hubbard is to be elected. In the 6th Dist. Cobb is re-elected.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE COMPLETE. SENATE.

Autauga and Coosa, S. P. STORRETT.
2. Barbour, Jefferson, Buford.
3. Benton, W. B. MARTIN.
4. Bibb and Shelby, Daniel Watrous.
5. Blount and Marshall, M. T. C. BRISTOL.
6. Chambers, Charles McLemore.
7. Cherokee and DeKalb, Wm. GARRETT.
8. Washington, Clark and Baldwin, GODSOLD.
9. Dallas, C. G. Edwards.
10. Marion and Fayette, D. COGGIN.
11. Franklin, R. R. GARLAND.
12. Greene, W. M. Murphy.
13. Henry and Dale, E. MATHEW.
14. Jackson, J. P. FRAZIER.
15. Lauderdale, J. C. P. WISON.
16. Limestone and Morgan, W. S. CONNOR.
17. Lawrence and Walker, Stephen son.
18. Lowndes and Butler, T. J. Judge.
19. Macon, George, W. GWIN.
20. Madison, Wm. FLEMING.
21. Marengo and Wilcox, R. A. Manning.
22. Mobile, George, N. Stewart.
23. Montgomery, R. J. Ware.
24. Monroe, Conchuc Covington, Jno. Morriett.
25. Perry, J. F. Cooke.
26. Pickens, J. M. BECKETT.
27. Pike and Coffee, O'Neil.
28. Randolph and Tallapoosa, S. B. GRAY.
29. Russell, James Abernethy.
30. St. Clair and Jefferson, MOSES KELLY.
31. Sumner, JOHN A. WINSTON.
32. Talladega, Leonard Torrant.
33. Tuscaloosa, Dennis Dent.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Autauga, Wood, Hall.
Barbour, Gradner, McCall.
Benton, Whitley, Skelton, Young.
Bibb, Quinn.
Blount, Baldwin, McDonald.
Blount, Butler, Bowen, McMullen.
Cherokee, Cooper, Hardwick.
Clarke, James.
Conecuh, Ashly.
Coffee, Holley.
Chambers, Goodman, Kennedy, Chisolt.
Barrow.
Covington, Hully.
Coosa, Foscoe, Kendrick.
Dale, Boon.
Dallas, Hatcher, Blevins.
De Kalb, Merley, Hendrix.
Franklin, Thorne, Causby, Watkins.
Fayette, Coleman, McCollum.
Greene, Darris, Gates.
Henry, Perryman, Lowell.
Jefferson, Copeland, Camp.
Jackson, Wilson, Funks, Austin.
Lawrence, Bynum, Pickens.
Limestone, Nat. Davis, R. L. Davis.
Lauderdale, L. P. Walker, Hough, Patton.
Lowndes, Gander, Swanson.
Marengo, Creagh, Williams.
Madison, Humphreys, King, Wright.
Montgomery, Watts, Reiss, Gunter.
Morgan, Rather, Ryan.
Monroe, Smith.
Mobile, Lockwood, Gazzam, Jones.
Marshall, Adams, Crotcher.
Macon, Ligon Walker.
Marion, Northcutt.
Perry, Lea, Hendrie, Goldsby.
Pike, Benbow, McLeon.
Pickens, Stone Neal.
Russell, Baker, Reese.
Randolph, Heflin, Hudson.
Shelby, Bryaier, Storrs.
St. Clair, Edwards.
Sumner, Hill, Crews, Smith.
Talladega, Reynolds, Groce.
Tallapoosa, Rowe, Simons.
Tuscaloosa, Jemison, Perkins, McGuire.
Walker, Washington, Turner.
Wilcox, Bridges, Irbly.
Choctaw county is embraced in the Sumter representation.

Whigs in Alabama.—Those elected marked * are whig gais. Those marked † are democratic gais. The democratic majority in the House is 13, Blount and Walker are to hear from. They are democratic counties.

RETURN OF CALIFORNIA ADVENTURERS.

Among the passengers from California, in the Crescent City, were Dr. A. C. Hawes, of North Providence, Manson Briggs, of Providence. We were very happy to receive a call from Dr. H. on Monday last. Reports had been current that he had been murdered, and as he had not been heard from for a long time, fears were entertained that some misfortune had befallen him. He, however, returned in fine condition and informed us that he had enjoyed excellent health during his absence. He was one of the first to depart for California after the breaking out of the gold fever, and took the overland route through Mexico, with a company that started from New York. He went to the mines and dug for gold, and got about half an ounce a day. This he considered a poor reward for the privation and hardships he was obliged to endure, and abandoned the task and started for home. His report as to the prospect of the gold seekers is by no means encouraging, and is substantially the same as most other reports which we have received within a month or two. The labor of digging is very hard, and the average quantity of gold obtained is small. He thinks that those who are doing a decent business at home had better stay where they are.

Mr. Pitcher was one of the Pawtucket Overland Association, and took the same route that Dr. Hawes did, but started later. While going to the mines, and when about sixty miles from them, he met the Doctor returning, and having seen enough of "the elephant" to satisfy his curiosity, and being convinced by what he had seen and felt that California was no place for him, he concluded to turn about and accompany the Doctor home. He brings up no tidings of his former Pawtucket associates. Some after leaving the city of Mexico he found it necessary to divide into small parties and take different routes, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining enough to eat for any considerable number of men. In this way he became separated from all his Pawtucket associates, and saw no more of them.—*Pawtucket Gazette, Aug. 3.*

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

The Editor of the Chattanooga Gazette thus speaks of the result of the recent election in that state:

"It is over, and the democrats have won the race. Full returns have not yet come to hand, but enough are received to satisfy us that Trousdale is elected by a large majority! That the Legislature will be Democratic by a sufficiently large majority to enable that party to do just as they please, and that the Whigs, Democrats, are elected to Congress in the Davidson District, against a dead Whig majority of more than a thousand. 'Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.' Well, reader, we are not going to 'take on' so bad as you might suppose. Nor are we going to charge the defeat of our party to divisions and apathy. &c., for we are of opinion it was mainly owing to too many Whigs voting on the wrong side. Why they done so, it is no need to conjecture. But one little affair we are confident, had its effect, in bringing about this disaster. We allude to that short episode of Gov. Brown's, to his friends in Middle Tennessee. It was incautiously worded and the Democrats got hold of it, and the y made considerable capital out of it. But it is no use now to lament. 'Better luck the next time.' Tennessee is a Whig State, and will soon redeem herself from her present unflattering position. On honest manly effort on the part of the Whigs, with union and harmony, and concert of action, will bring the State back to its ancient faith and practice two years hence."

MAX MURDERED BY HIS WIFE.—On Sunday last, in the Eastern part of this county, a man of the name of Isham Hicks, was shot by his wife and killed. We understand that the family had a quarrel on Saturday night, in which the man and his wife, while still drunk on Sunday, commenced beating his wife when the latter seized a loaded rifle and discharged its contents into his abdomen, of which wound he died on Monday about noon. Verdict of Coroner's jury in accordance with these facts. The murderer had fled to the woods.—*Muskege Dem., 9th inst.*

AUGUSTA AUG. 15.

Cotton. In the early part of the week there was a fair demand for Cotton and the sales reached some 10 to 1200 bales, at prices ranging from 9 to 9½. But since receipt of the America's advices, there has been but little done, buyers unwilling to operate unless at a decline from last Wednesday's prices which holders refused to submit to, and most of them have withdrawn their offering stocks from the market. The receipts continue light, and the stock on hand is daily decreasing.

MORMONS IN KENTUCKY.—The Rev. W. Smith, brother of the celebrated J. Smith, the founder of the Mormon persuasion, has established a church in Covington of 5000 faith. A newspaper devoted to their interests is also published in the same place.

PARTING BETWEEN GEN. JACKSON AND MR. POLK.—The Louisville Democrat, in announcing the death of Mr. Polk, relates the following incident: "We shall always recollect the farewell between Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk, when the latter was about to leave for Washington in the winter of 1845. The old hero then counselled his friend and bid him a last adieu. He raised his wasted form erect and seizing James K. Polk by the hand, said: 'Farewell my friend I shall never see you again in this world. Do your duty like a man, and we shall meet in Heaven.'"

CRUELTY OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Some estimate of the barbarous character of Austrian warfare may be formed from the single fact that ten capital cities have been bombarded by the Austrian generals since March, 1848. These are Milan, Cracow, Prague, Lemberg, Vienna, Arad, Bressa, Pesth, Venice, and Ancona. No mode of warfare can be regarded as more execrable and barbarous than the bombardment of cities. It is one in which no belligerent suffers more, often, than those actively engaged. Private property, to an immense amount, is usually sacrificed. The aged, the sick, and the helpless, perish from the missiles or the flames kindled by their explosion. Thousands are doomed to poverty and perhaps a death, as certain, though more slow, in consequence. In Pesth alone, the amount of private property destroyed was more than five millions of dollars! This may enable our readers to form some idea of the amount of ruin which the paternal and apostolic Government of Austria has brought upon its people.

DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS.

The Methodists in the United States, including the Church North and South, and those denominated Protestant, number in their body 1,178,636 members. The Protestant, portion number but 83,000 of this large aggregate. The number of Methodist churches is not reported in the tables from which these statistics are compiled. The number of ministers in the Episcopal portion of this body is 5080.

The Baptists, including the Regular Anti-Mission, Free-will, and others, have 11,266 churches, 6598 ministers, and 813,921 members.

The Pre-byterians, Old School and New, have 1027 churches, 3264 ministers, and 334,452 members.

The Congregationalists have 1866 churches, 1912 ministers, and 193,993 members.

The Episcopalians have 1192 churches, 1404 ministers, and 67,550 members. Here are 212 more ministers, than churches.

The Lutherans have 1425 churches, 599 ministers, and 149,655 members.

The Associate Reformed, Cumberland and other Presbyterians, together with Reformed Dutch and German Reformed Churches, have 2052 churches, 2092 ministers, and 241,740 members.

The Roman Catholics have 907 churches, 917 ministers, and 1,199,700 members.

The Unitarians have 244 churches. The number of ministers and members are not reported, but the number of ministers is doubtless as large as the number of churches contain, on an average, as many as the Orthodox Congregational churches, the aggregate number would be 17,532.

The number of churches of these several denominations, exclusive of Methodists, which are not reported, is 21,981. Allowing the Methodists 10,000 churches, the whole number would be about 33,000.

The whole number of ministers in these denominations is 22,800; and the whole number of members of churches 4,197,141. Supposing the population of the United States to be 20,000,000, it would give one professor of religion to every five of the population—not including the children, one to three and a fraction. How many of these professors of religion are not possessors of the Omnipotent One, but undoubtedly the Omnipotent One would make very material deduction.

The Baptists have the largest number of churches and ministers. The Catholics have the largest number of members. The Methodists have the largest numbers among the Protestant denominations. The O. S. Presbyterians have 625 more churches than the New School, 162 more ministers, and 23,953 more members. The Old and New School Presbyterians together, have 2160 more churches than the Congregationalists, 1652 more ministers, and 141,360 more members.—*Presbyterian Advocate.*

MORE OF THE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

"Late on Tuesday evening, the 17th ult., four Indians made their appearance at the Indian store located on Pease Creek, kept by a Mr. Payne. They desired to sleep in the store. Mr. P. informed them that it was against the rules of the place. They then reported having large packs for trade on the opposite side of the river, and tried to induce him to go after them, which he promised to attend to after supper. He, together with a Mr. Whidden, and a Mr. McCullough, went into the house to supper, and had scarcely taken their seats at the table, when the Indians fired through the door, killing dead Nesra, Payne and Whidden, and wounding McCullough in the shoulder. McCullough sprang to a gun, which deterred them long enough for his wife to catch up her child and rush from the house, he following. The Indians fired upon them as they run, wounding both of them in the legs. They secreted themselves in some palmettoes and escaped.

"A camp in the same neighborhood was fired on, on the 19th by four Indians, and a boy shot. The whole of the East is in confusion the settlers leaving as fast as possible.

"There is now not a doubt of this being a preconcerted movement of the Indians; and their evident plan is to carry on the worst of all wars—a guerrilla war."

THE CROPS.—The Henderson (Texas) Statesman of the 27th ult. says: "The crops every where, we fear, are ruined from the effects of the unrelenting rains. A gentleman living above this place on the Cypress informed us that his corn field was entirely under water. Our accounts from the surrounding country are all of the most gloomy character, and if the cotton is not already destroyed, it soon will be, unless there is timely respite from the rains."

ATLANTA AND LA GRANGE RAIL ROAD.—The Atlanta (Geo.) Intelligencer, of 27th ult. says: "We are pleased to be able to state, that on the 20th inst., our last publication day, the whole of the contracts which were advertised to be let on that day were taken up by responsible and energetic men, on terms entirely satisfactory to the company. While we write this, hands are passing our office on their way to enter upon their work immediately."

THE COTTON CROP.

We have very unfavorable intelligence from all sections of the country concerning the Cotton crop.

The effect of the frost of April 16th was bad enough for the crop, but when partly recovered from, by replanting, a new evil in the shape of heavy rains, continuing with brief intervals for the last six weeks, have almost inundated the cotton region of this and the adjoining States, and worked incalculable injury.

In the upland cotton region of South Carolina, on the 18th April, the cotton was generally up, and it is represented to have been completely killed by a scarcity of seed to replant. From Georgia we had similar accounts. From the central part of that State these accounts were very gloomy. In South Western Georgia, as fine a cotton country as there is in the world, the cotton on many of the plantations was ploughed up for replanting. In the lower part of the State the cotton which was up was universally destroyed.

Mississippi also suffered extensively; severe storms of sleet and rain, with three or four successive nights of hard frost, destroying in some places all, and in others, nearly all of the cotton above ground, the average estimate of what was to be replanted, was from a half to three-fourths. There was also a scarcity of seed—which was worth one dollar per bushel and sold at even higher prices than this.

In Louisiana, the destruction, although very considerable, was not so great as in the States further North. The injury was represented by the press of the interior to be considerable, and we were told that in some instances whole fields were nearly destroyed—but very little cotton on the front and high lands were injured, while all on the low and wet lands was killed.

In this State the frost destroyed at least three fourths of the crop. In South Alabama the planters, for the most part ploughed up their fields for the purpose of replanting. Replanting was delayed after the frost, in South Alabama by a severe drought of some week's duration.

Under no circumstances could a full crop be calculated on after the frost of April 16. The injury was too general to be corrected. The season was put back from four to six weeks, and seed was found to be scarce, which led many planters to sow their ground in corn, wheat, &c.

The New York Herald, thus whistles down the wind the inimitable administration at Washington.

After all, the melancholy truth is not to be disguised—cannot be controverted—is not to be nicely, and snugly, and happily covered over with the wet blanket of oblivion—that this administration—this very administration which was ushered into existence under such favorable auspices, and amid the cordial acclamations of a patriotic people—has not met the public expectations. Already there are, far and wide, indications presenting themselves which point to great and general discontent and disappointment. We hear, afar off, murmurs which threaten to swell hereafter, into loud and distinct utterance of dissatisfaction and opposition. It would seem as if the popular masses were almost ready to exclaim, addressing this administration:—"We called for bread, and ye have given us a stone; we asked for fish, and ye have given us a scorpion!"

THE COUNTRY CHURCH AT WEST POINT.—We do not know when we have read so touching and interesting a legend, as is contained in the following relation of the circumstances which induced the painter of the Embarcation of the Pilgrims, to found the beautiful structure referred to in the extract below:

"Within a stone's throw from the portico of the Hotel, upon a knoll half hidden with trees, stands one of the most beautiful structures, of its kind, in this country; a stone church, of English rural architecture, built by the painter, Robert Weir. The story of its construction is a touching poem. When Mr. Weir received ten thousand dollars from government, for his picture on the panel of the Capitol, he invested it, untouched, for the benefit of his three children. On the death of these children—all three—soon after, the money reverted to him, but he had a feeling which forbade him to use it. Struck with the favorableness of this knoll under the mountains, as a site for a place of worship, much needed by the village near by, he applied for it to Mr. Cozzens, on whose property it stood, who at once made a free gift of it for the purpose. The painter's taste and heart were set to work, and with the money left him by his children, he erected this simple and beautiful structure in a memorial of hallowed utility. Its bell for evening service sounded a few minutes ago—the tone selected, apparently with the taste which governed all, and making sweet music among the mountains that look down upon it. Mr. Weir named it 'The Church of the Holy Innocents.'"

(Correspondence of the Home Journal.)

Somebody, we know not who, in an exchange, says with truth, that a man's advertise ment in a newspaper is a locomotive sign board that travels about and is seen by thousands daily. Think of that, ye nee advertisers, and then reflect why it is yet so custom.

THE GERMAN PATRIOTS.—Kendall, in his letter to the Picayune, tells the following "good" un: "A funny anecdote is told of the very last sitting of the Frankfurt Diet, a Rump Parliament as it is now styled, after it was driven to Stuttgart. When the officers appointed to break it up entered the room where the fragment still left was holding a species of informal sitting, the members prayed for time. The officers would not grant—their orders were positive. 'But allow us at least,' said one of the grave and learned legislators, 'to hold on until we get our clothes from the wash!' This story is told as a fact."

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From the Charleston Mercury.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out, in the United States, with the intention of invading the island of Cuba, or some of the territories of Mexico, for the best information, which the Executive has been able to obtain points to the island of Cuba as the object of expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connive themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our law and treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to heavy penalties denounced against them by our Acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the tolerance of this Government, in any form, in their behalf, or that what extremities they may be reduced to consequence of their conduct and enterprise.

To invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and therefore, all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. And I call upon every citizen of this Government, in his power, to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and seventy-fourth year of the Independence of the United States. By the President: Z. TAYLOR.

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Our readers, who have read the Proclamation of President Taylor against supposed movements in the United States to aid the Cubans to throw off the tyranny under which they groan, with no little surprise. If such a Proclamation had appeared, forbidding the citizens of the United States to aid the Canadians in their scheme of annexation to the United States, there would have been no cause for wonder; for we do not doubt the truth of the assertion, that the chief agitators of that scheme of rebellion against one of the mildest and most beneficent Governments, are from the United States; while past experience proves that there are thousands ready to co-operate all along our Northern frontier to force such a result by the sword. Of late expeditions to Honduras had been denounced, this would have some ground of justification from movements openly made in many of our Northern cities. But when and where has there been any demonstration on the part of our citizens to aid in revolutionizing Cuba? Open demonstrations to aid the Canadians and Hungarians are passed by unrebuked; but suppositions, certainly not public manifestations by our citizens to aid the Cubans, is forthwith made the subject of denunciation by this truly Southern Administration. Although, in this city there has transpired nothing to justify the Proclamation of President Taylor, and it looks, therefore, now that the Southern elections are over, very like a small effort to gain popularity at the North, whither he is now moving on his tour, we sincerely hope there is good ground for this most extraordinary proceeding. Never was there a prior people more oppressed than the unfortunate inhabitants of Cuba. They are not only completely subject to the army for their own subjection, but the office and corrupt monarchy of old Spain lives by the money extorted from them. The taxes wrong from them annually would long since have crushed them, but for their energy, and the unequalled richness and fertility of their wonderful and beautiful country. Twenty millions of dollars a year are exacted by the Government from some three hundred thousand people. And what a Government! The despotism of Russia or Turkey is beneficence itself compared to it. Should a people so situated rise to vindicate their rights, and draw their swords for independence, there is not a heart in the broad South, not a friend to her institutions, but will burn with sympathetic ardor in their cause. President Taylor may put forth his Proclamations and use or abuse his high office to truck to the North, fanatics, and to receive any generous sympathy, or more efficient support in the shape of money and bayonets, to aid in such a struggle, but his edicts will be in vain. He will have to establish here a tyranny as despotic as that which exists in Cuba, before he can hinder an American citizen from going where he pleases to fight for an oppressed people against their oppressors. Thousands of our gallant sons will go to that glorious island to recede it from Spanish or Negro domination if called on by the people of Cuba. They will not allow this garden spot of the world—this Key of the Gulf of Mexico—the gate of the Mississippi river—more important to the South, and the great Valley of the West, than all the Middle States, and Northern to be shut full, under any control inimical to their interests. In despite of the Buffalo platform, which Mr. Webster's assents to be genuine Whiggery, declaring that no more Slave States shall be added to this Union, they will place another star in our flag, among the brightest of them all, and make it there to shine forever. The former of a weak, and already prostrated administration—the oppo-

sition of Southern traitors, in or out of Congress—the cries of Northern aspirants to power by Northern prodromes; or of furious fanatics, poisoned like the rattlesnake in August, by their own venom, will not avert the onward march of events. Cuba will be a part of these Southern States—and of these United States. But we forbear speculating upon a subject, on which we fear the Administration is only speculating. We hope the whole is not the puffing of a broken bellows, to fill its flagging and flapping sails with Northern breezes.—*Charleston Mercury.*

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

WRITTEN BY SARAH TOWNS.

To her Nephews and Nieces, on the Death of their Brother.

Receive these lines my blooming friend, They are by artless friendship pen'd; Grant them the favor of thine eye, Then in the closet lay them by. I know that lively blooming youth Are prone to disobey the truth, Yet O ye children condescend To hear the counsel of a friend: While I attempt to serve my age I'll act the part of Phil's page; I'll lift my voice and loudly cry Remember ye are born to die. This awful truth may well be said, Was to thine eyes and heart displayed, And all his limbs as cold as clay; And all his things else to make him blest; And every prospect you have now Seem'd then to deck your brother's brow. But how are human hopes deceiv'd, How soon alas! the same was chid'd! When sickness with'd all his bloom, An angel death call'd him to the tomb: His spirit in that world above Where all is harmony and love. There now he shines with heavenly beams

And deeply drinks salvation's streams; His eyes behold his Saviour's face And breathe in oceans of his grace; Me thinks I hear the seraph say, Arise, arise, and come away, Disdain that earth calls good or great Nor rest below an angel's state; Prepare, prepare, the vision seize, To quit the earth and gain the skies, There to praise your heavenly King, In songs that angels cannot sing. There will your brother be your friend; Nor will your friendship ever end: Now to his parents I would say No longer linger in dismay, But cheer'd travel on the way That leads to everlasting day. You'll meet with him no more below, Amid these scenes of pain and woe; He's gone to that bright world above, With saints to sing redeeming love. Here's difficulty and distress, Through-thick this howling wilderness; Though strong temptations he would meet

From virtue's pathos to turn his feet, He now has left them all behind To realize a happier clime, While angels catch the shining prize And bore him to the upper skies; But you may go and meet him there Beyond the reach of anxious care; And on that peaceful happy shore There you may rest forever more. No grief nor sorrow enters there, No chilling wind nor poisonous air, There together you may meet; Together walk the golden street; There recognizes his lovely face And ever live in God's embrace. For him no longer make your moan, But thank God for the precious boon Afforded you so long. He sent him here to bud and bloom, Then sink into the silent tomb, While angels wait his spirit home. While meditating on these things, My soul has almost caught new wings To fly and seize the prize. Therefore let us cease to mourn Since we may go where he has gone And meet him in the skies, Where death can never come.

THE ELECTION.

Nashville, Aug. 11, 1849.

The majority for Trousdale is at least 1800. The majority in the Legislature now depends on the first Senatorial district and on the representative from Madison and Morgan. It is reported that we have lost the former and carried the latter. If we have lost both, the Legislature will be tied on joint ballot, the House democratic and the Senate whig; each by three majority, if we have carried one of the doubtful members our majority on joint ballot will be two, and if we have carried both it will be four. In the worst event, however, our victory is a glorious and almost an unprecedented one. Upon the heels of the late federal victory in this State and in the Union, we have made a change of right those in the popular vote of the State have elected seven out of eleven Members of Congress and have tied the Legislature. Rarely has a triumph of similar magnitude, under like adverse circumstances, been achieved in any State in the Union. The whole South will rejoice with us, for it is a triumph of Southern Rights and of the Union as it is—Union.

The New York Mirror gives the following narrative: A poor man, residing in the upper part of the city, left home at the usual hour some day since, to perform his daily labor—and on returning in the afternoon, found that his wife had been seized with cholera, during the forenoon and conveyed to the Hospital in 14th st. He immediately went there, and as he entered the place, six coffins were carried out to be conveyed to Potter's Field. The poor fellow proceeded to the room and enquired for his wife when he was informed that she was dead and that one of the doctors had passed contain'd her body, but which of them they could not tell, as no marks are placed upon them to distinguish one from the other. The man, in an agony of grief, started in pursuit of the conveyance, accompanied it to Potter's Field, when he pleaded so hard to be permitted to look upon the face of his wife, that permission was given, and the coffins were opened. When the body of

the woman was exposed, he seized it frantically in his arms, and pressed it fondly to his bosom. For a moment he fancied he felt the beating of her heart, and seizing her wrist, he exclaimed, "My God, she lives!" At that moment the woman opened her eyes and recognized her husband; she was conveyed home, and is now quite recovered.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO FLAG AND ADVERTISER.

New York, August 14.

COTTON.—The market is firm. Sales 3000 bales, a 103 at 11 for fair Upland and Orleans.

CHOLERA.—There were one hundred and five cases of cholera today and five deaths.

BALTIMORE, August 15.—Noon.

COTTON.—The New York market closed firm yesterday. Sales to day 6000 bales. The private letters of the America are more favorable than the published accounts. Fair Upland is quoted to-day at 103; Mobile and Texas 11; Fair 11 1/2. Sales since America's arrival 9000 bales.

CHOLERA.—The number of cases last week in New York amounted to 689. Deaths 383. It is on the increase in Philadelphia and Boston.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—A destructive fire has visited this thriving town. Fifteen buildings were destroyed, including the post office and bank.

TENNESSEE.—Trousdale, the democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by about 3000 majority.

KENTUCKY.—Stanley's (dem.) majority is about 82 votes Galves, (whig.)

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

We should not be very much surprised, says the Mountain Eagle "to see a locomotive enter the State of Tennessee in the direction of Knoxville, before one penetrates it in the direction of Nashville. We were up the line a short distance, a day or two ago, and were astonished at the forward state of the work. There are at this time a force of four hundred hands engaged on the first sixteen miles of the road, as we learn from Mr. Richard, the Engineer in charge of the work."

Gen. Green, the contractor of the Road, passed through our town on Friday last, on his way North, to perfect some of his arrangements for the elevation of Dalton and the improvement of East Tennessee and Northwestern Georgia. We wish him the most abundant success. If he succeeds in effecting one half of his plans—we do not mean to express a doubt of his success.—Dalton must, at no distant day, be a formidable rival to Atlanta. There is room enough here, for both cities, and ability sufficient in Northwestern Georgia to sustain both.—*Atlanta Lu*

THE OFFICIAL VOTE FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Ables, Davis, Perryman, Wardlaw, Benton, 348 1178 101 225

Tallaha, 291 370 470 00

Randolph, 950 75 417 19

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

WM. JOHNSON & CO.

Respectfully tender their grateful acknowledgments to their friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same for the ensuing season.—Our friends and the public will at all times find us at our well known Store on the right hand side of the golden street, known as the granite Store opposite Wm. E. Alexander, & Co.

We will keep a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods. Also a large assortment of Groceries suitable to the country trade, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Steel Nails, Mackeral, &c. &c.—Rice, Bagging, Rope, and Twine—all of which will be sold at the lowest and most reduced prices.

It will afford us great pleasure to furnish our friends with any of the above named articles that they may want, or execute any orders for the same, giving time on such sales until they dispose of their produce.

We are also prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton consigned to us for shipment, free of the 2 1/2 per cent. commission usually charged by Commission Merchants of other places.

Rome Geo., Aug. 21, 49.—3m.

State of Alabama, DeKalb County.

Orphan's Court, August 14, 1849.

THIS day came Daniel Bush, Executor of the last will and testament of John Bush, late of said County, deceased, who had heretofore filed his accounts and vouchers, together with a list of the heirs of said dec'd, for a final settlement of his Executorship, and due advertisement had therefor for a settlement on the 27th of July, 1849, but no settlement being had on that day, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that Friday the 5th day of October next, be set for making said final settlement, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, and at least fifty days previous to said 5th day of October next, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear at the Court House of said county on the day aforesaid and contest said settlement if they see proper. Witness, A. Woods, Clerk of said court at Office, this 14th day of August, 1849.

A. WOODS, CLK.

Committed.

To the jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, on the 5th August, 1849, a negro man a runaway slave who belongs to Wm. Bowman. Said boy is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of black complexion and calls his name Black; he has a small scar on the left side of his face.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JAMES S. CLEMENT, Jailor.

Aug. 14, 1849.—St.—\$6.

THOMAS P. GIBBS. GEORGE M. CORD.

Warehouse & Commission Merchants.

McIntosh Street, Augusta, Ga.

Their Warehouse is new and thoroughly Fire Proof, and a favorable location for selling Cotton and all other produce. Instructions accompanying consignments and Orders for Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. will be punctually attended to. Liberal cash advances will be made on produce in store, when required. Their charges will conform to other regular houses. All business entrusted to them will receive their personal attention.

Aug. 21, 49.

ALABAMA, St. Clair County.

Orphan's Court Special Term, August 8th A. D. 1849.

THIS day came into Court Benjamin F. Jones one of the administrators of the Estate of Thomas Jones deceased and filed his account and vouchers for final settlement of said Estate; which were Examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered that notice be given for forty days by publication in the Jacksonville Republican notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the first Monday in November next in the town of Ashville: to show cause if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed, and final settlement of said estate then be made. Issued on this 14th day of August A. D. 1849.

Attest: ROSS PHILLIPS, Clerk of the County Court.

Aug. 21—3t.

ALABAMA, St. Clair County.

Orphan's Court Special Term, August 8th A. D. 1849.

THIS day came John Collins Sheriff of said county, and administrator of the estate of the late Reuben A. Crozier deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate; which were examined, and ordered to be filed, for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered that notice be given forty days by publication in the Jacksonville Republican notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the first Monday in November next, in the town of Ashville, to show cause if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed, and final settlement be made. Issued on this 14th day of August A. D. 1849.

Attest: ROSS PHILLIPS, Clerk.

Land for Sale.

The tract of Land formerly owned by A. Crozier, dec'd. is now offered at private sale.

It is situated on the north side of the White Plains, containing 720 acres, some 250 acres in cultivation, with comfortable dwelling and out houses, fine springs and a healthy situation—timber plenty and good outlet to the mountain. Said tract of Land lies on the main road leading through Choccolocco valley to Talladega and will be sold on time of different instalments.

ELIZABETH CROZIER, Refr to E. S. SIMMONS, Oxford, Ala. E. TEAGUE, White Plains.

Aug. 21, 1849.—1m.

DR. HENDRICK, Practising Physician and Surgeon.

Office is that formerly occupied by Dr. NISBET.

Feb. 20, 1849.—1y.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office is that formerly occupied by Dr. NISBET.

Feb. 20, 1849.—1y.

C. C. PORTER, SURGEON DENTIST.

I WANT it distinctly understood by all those who may wish my services, that I will operate as cheap as any other Dentist, and you may rest assured that any one saying to the contrary, is all humbug, for I am determined that no one shall take my business by underworking, or lower prices than common rates. The proof of the pudding is in eating it. TRY ME.

April 24, 1849.

State of Alabama, DeKalb County.

TAKEN up and posted by Solomon Clayton, living on the Lookout Mountain, one sorrel mare Pony, about five years old, weak eye, near fourteen hands high, no marks or bands perceptible, appraised to twenty dollars and fifty cents, the 12 day of June 1849.

Attest: A. W. MAJERS, CLK.

July 21, 1849.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE fall session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 20th inst, under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN T. PRAY.

It is desired that all who may wish to connect themselves, with this Academy, should be present, at the commencement.

July 17, 1849.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber thankful for former patronage, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house situated on the North West corner of public square, where he is prepared to accommodate his old customers with comfortable rooms, and good Stables for horses, Cattle and swine.

AARON CANTRELL.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

ROME, GA.

J. L. HILBURN, former proprietor of the Kingston Hotel, takes this method of informing his former patrons and the public generally that he has purchased the entire interest of S. T. Conlins in this Hotel, and has taken possession and now ready to serve them to the best of his ability.

Jan. 30, 1849.

HIRSH ROBERTS, Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

154, Gibbons Buildings, 73 SOY SAVANNAH, GA.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! AND NO MISTAKE.

THE citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber and examine his Stock of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of printed Lawns, French Miesins, Barges, Silks, and silk Tissues, Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslin, Scotch and French Ginghams, and a large variety of PRINTS; also a well assorted stock of

Ready Made Clothing.

Panama Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes &c. Which he pledges himself to sell as cheap if not

A Little Cheaper

than they can be got any where else CALL EXAMINE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. JOSEPH SULZBACH.

May 15, 1849.—1f

Shackelford's Hotel,

CENTER, CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA.

W. A. Shackelford has taken the Hotel formerly owned by G. W. Crozier where he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Feb. 13, 1849.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE Law partnership of EARLE & McAFEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having business with the firm may settle the same with either of the partners.

G. T. McAFEE, R. G. EARLE.

Drawing and Painting.

DR. GLEIZE, takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Benton and adjacent counties, that he will open on the 30th inst, in Jacksonville, on the east side of main street opposite the silver smithy. A school for young ladies, in which will be taught Drawing and painting, and the French language in its native pronunciation.

TERMS: Drawing and Paintings, 10 00 per. French language 10 00 sec. He will also engage to take miniature likenesses on very reasonable terms.

July 31, 1849.—4t

A CARD.

R. E. W. McADAMS, Surgeon Dentist.

ALL operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner. Charges as follows: Each gold plug for stopping, \$1. 50 Each Tin plug, 50 Setting to tin on pivot, \$3. 00 Setting teeth on gold plate—for the first two, each \$6. 00 And for each additional tooth \$5. 00 For each extraction or separation, 50 Cleaning teeth, \$1. 00 Nerve destroyed, 50 N. B.—Shop at the Sign of the clock on the West side of Main Street, opposite the Printing Office.

February 1st 1849.—1v.

DR. HENDRICK, Practising Physician and Surgeon.

Office is that formerly occupied by Dr. NISBET.

Feb. 20, 1849.—1y.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office is that formerly occupied by Dr. NISBET.

Feb. 20, 1849.—1y.

New and Improved COTTON GINS,

AT ROME, GEORGIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, and cotton planters particularly, that they have just got their Manufactory in operation one mile South of Rome, where they intend to manufacture a superior article of Cotton Gins, with all the late improvements attached, among which is a new patent Water Box, which may be used without oil or grease of any kind, and is still infallibly secure from fire, the gudgeons being always wet when the machine is at work. We also have what we call and think to be an improvement on the ribs or breast, they being much harder and of course more durable than any which have hitherto been used.

From our long experience in the business, we have no hesitation in saying that we will make us good, or better Gins than can be made in the United States, and to reduce our belief of this to a practical demonstration, we warrant every Gin that leaves our shop to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, or no sale. Contracts made with our agents, or letter addressed to us at Rome, will receive prompt attention.

We are also prepared to do any kind of Iron or Wood Turning at short notice and moderate terms.

GRISWOLD & KING.

April 3, 1849.—1y.

Independent English and Classical Male School.

MR. JOHN ISHAM proposes to open at CAVE SPRING, on the 16th inst, an Independent English and Classical Male School. He has been for the past ten years, engaged in the business of instruction, and he has in his possession testimonials respecting his character and qualifications, as an instructor, which he thinks, will be satisfactory to those who wish information on these points.

Mr. Isham designs locating permanently at Cave Spring.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION. Reading, Writing and Orthography, 25 cts. Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c., 10 cts. The Classics and Higher Branches of Mathematics, 15 cts.

REFERENCES.

Dr. Elias Marks S. C. Female Institute. Col. Y. P. King Greensboro, Ga. Dr. Flewellen, Col Chambers.

Gen. S. A. Bailey, Rev. R. T. Marks, Gen. Bethune, Thomas Ragland.

Joel Dean, Cave Spring, Ga. July 5, 1849.—6t

CASH advances made on Cotton

shipped to the address of Messrs. RUPERT & McLELLAND, Mobile, by the undersigned at Wetumpka.

M. S. CASSETTY.

Wetumpka, Oct. 4, 1848.

To Travellers going North.

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, at 3 p. m. after the arrival of the Southern cars, via WASHINGTON and WELDON, N. C. PETERSBURG, RICHMOND to WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of this line, from Charleston to Wilmington, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, thereby securing both safety and despatch. A through ticket having already been in operation is now continued as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to Philadelphia. Passengers availing themselves thereof, will have the option either to continue on our delay through the route or otherwise, to stop at any of the intermediate points, renewing their seats on the line to suit their convenience. By this route travellers may reach New York on the third day during business hours. Baggage will be ticketed on board the Steamer to Weldon, as likewise on the change of cars, at the intermediate points from thence to Philadelphia. Through tickets to Philadelphia at \$80 each, can alone be had from B. WIN SLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company foot of Laurens st., to whom please apply. For other information inquire of

L. C. DUNCAN, at the American Hotel.

May 1, 1849.

REGULAR STEAM SHIP LINE

FROM Charleston to Philadelphia.

The Steam Ship COLEMAN, Capt. JAMES B. PECK, will leave Charleston for Philadelphia on Thursday 17th inst. and will continue leaving on the same day, every alternate week, until further notice. For engagements of passage apply to

H. F. BAKER, Fitzsimon's Wharf.

Cabin passage, \$18. Stewage do \$10.

The Steam Ship CAROLINA, now building in Philadelphia, will complete the weekly line between the two cities.

May 1, 1849.

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.

Every Saturday afternoon throughout the Year.

Through to New York in 60 Hours. Taz splendid Ocean Steamer Ship NOR THERNER, and SOUTHERNER, will leave Adger's wharves alternately every Saturday Afternoon throughout the year.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid State Room accommodations, apply to the Agent, at Charleston, S. C. HENRY MISKROON, Corner East Bay & Adger's S. Wharf.

Price of Cabin Passage, \$25. " " Stewage, " 8

May 1, 1849.

New and Improved COTTON GINS,

AT ROME, GEORGIA.

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LAW NOTICES.
WILLIAM P. DAVIS,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery.
Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on
"Office Row."
May 24, 1913.
WILLIAM H. TORNEY,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery.
Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on
"Office Row."
May 24, 1913.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care in DeKalb and the adjoining counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.
Sept. 7, 1912.
A. J. WALKER,
AND
J. B. MARTIN,
HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of law. Their office in Jacksonville, Ala., up stairs over the store of S. P. Hudson & Co., where one, or both may, at all times be found.
Jan. 11th 1913.
LAW FIRM.
THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the practice of law under the firm name and style of "WALKER & SMITH." Office of Walden Centre, and of Smith, Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.
GEO. S. WALDEN,
ROBT. W. SMITH.
Feb. 20, 1913.—41.
JOHN I. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in St. Clair and the adjoining counties.
GEO. C. WHITLEY,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
GEORGE E. HAYNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Will attend promptly to all business in the line of his profession, entrusted to his management in the several courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties.
June 19, 1913.
J. A. McCAMMELL,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Will continue to practice in all the courts of DeKalb, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph counties.
REFERENCES:
S. P. Hudson, Jacksonville, Ala.
Hoke & Abernathy, "
Woodward & Porter, "
Dickson & Easley, Alexandria, "
McMillan & Isbell, "
Henry E. Grimes, Esq., N. Y.
M. S. Cassette, of the House, Roper & McMillan, Mobile Ala.
McCart & Allen, Charleston S. C.
Hon. Robert Anderson Dandridge, Ten.
St. R. Wallace, Knoxville, Ten.
Gen. Wm. Wallace, Maryville, Ten.
Hon. J. W. Stoddard, Galveston, Texas.
Charles Lewis, Esq., Henderson, "
John More & Co., Talladega, Ala.
June 25, 1913.
S. D. HALE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Will attend promptly to all business that may be entrusted to his care in the Courts of DeKalb, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph and in the Supreme Court.
REFERENCES:
R. T. McKibbin, Esq., Greenville.
Hon. Thos. L. Williams, Knoxville.
Hon. C. F. Keith, Adams.
White & Braden, Atty. Chancery, Tenn.
Mr. Alfred Gillespie, Charleston, S. C.
Office No. 5, South-east of Public sq.
Administrator's Notice.
TETTERS of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the Orphans court of Benton county, on the estate of William Lewis deceased, on the 11th day of June 1913; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
S. D. HALE, Adm'r.
July 6th 1913.
G. & H. Cameron,
Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Crockery and Glass Ware,
123 Meeting St., opposite Hayne St.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
OFFER a large stock of the above Goods, at as low rates as they can be purchased in any City in the Union.
March 6, 1913.
H. & W. P. HALL,
Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 12, Central Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
March 6, 1913.
ROOSEVELT, HYDE & CLARK
(Late Roosevelt & Baker),
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.
No. 17 Hayne St., Charleston, S. C.
H. L. ROOSEVELT.
SIBBON HYDE.
R. A. CLARK.
JANUARY 1, 1913.
DEE ROBERTSON & CO.
WAREHOUSE
Commission Merchants
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
Macintosh St., Augusta,
Georgia.
Branch of the same firm under the style and name of
F. M. Capot, our agent at Rome Ga. is authorized to make liberal advances on consignment to our house either in Augusta or Charleston.

J. M. NEWBY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c., Under the United States Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
If you are in want of any article in the CLOTHING, HAT or CAP line just call in at NEWBY'S and select them. The styles, quality and price cannot fail to please.
They also keep a good lot of Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.
Call and look at them.
February 27, 1913.
THE MONTGOMERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
IRON WORKS!
ARE now in readiness for the reception and prompt execution of all orders in their line, and are fully prepared for the manufacture of Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Rail Road, and Mill Work of all kinds, both cast and wrought; Gun Gearings and Castings for Cotton Gins; Fence, Balcony and other descriptions of Iron Railings, of every variety; also Fancy Cast Iron Work of every description; Gudgeons, Water Wheels of all sizes and patterns; Cast Iron Fire Places, Grates, Window Lintels and Sills both plain and ornamental; Cast Iron Columns; Water Pipes, Lamp and Awning Posts; Shafting and Pulleys of all sizes; Sugar Kettles and Boilers; Cast and wrought Iron Ploughs of various patterns. In short all descriptions of Cast and wrought Iron work, both heavy and light. Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Gun Gearings, &c. constantly on hand. Light and Heavy Forging, of every description, done with dispatch. Prices moderate, and all work warranted.
The attention of Captains and Owners of Steam Boilers is particularly invited. Various sizes of Grate Boilers always on hand. High pressure in cash or work paid for old iron. Patterns of all kinds made to order.
Wool Department.
This department will soon be prepared for spinning and weaving. The Double Carders are now in operation and connected with them a newly invented Burrer, which takes the Burr from the wool and beats from it every particle of trash without injury to the staple. Wool promptly carded at 10 cts. per pound. Woolen fabrics or cash given for wool.
No wool purchased or received for carding without being well washed.
The Flouring & Grist Mill
Will shortly be in operation—of which due notice will be given.
LUMBER PLANS.
In successful operation, and planed Lumber of all descriptions always on hand. Flooring prepared for laying down at \$18 (mill measure) per thousand feet.—Same when brought to the plane, dressed, tongued and grooved at \$5 per thousand.
Deliveries will be made on Coats, or the Rail Road, free of drayage.
The patronage of all who desire to encourage home enterprise is respectfully solicited, and assurances given of the superiority of all work coming from the company.
Address GIBBART & Co.,
or J. S. WINTER & Co.,
Agts. Montgomery Manufacturing Co.,
Montgomery, Aug. 8, 1913.
For Collectors Note.
I WILL sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in OCTOBER, A. D. 1913, within the usual hours of sale, the following lots or parcels of lands or so much thereof as will pay off and discharge the tax and all necessary expenses due on the same, to wit: the North half of S. 36, T. 15, R. 3, and in the Coosa Land District, bounded by lands of Secher, Carson & Williams, owner unknown. Amount of State and County Tax \$6 cents.
June 28, 1913.—3m. \$7.50.
Also at the same time and place, The West half of S. 29, T. 16, R. 10, adjoining Cooper and vacant Land, North of Tallapoosa River—owner unknown. Amount of State and County Tax 13 cents.
June 26, 1913.—3m. \$7.50.
Also at the same time and place, The East half of the S. 12, quarter of Sec. 25, T. 14, R. 8, assessed to Joseph N. Smith, lying three miles South of Jacksonville. Amount of State and County Tax \$3.34.
June 26, 1913.—3m. \$7.50.
Also at the same time and place, The West half of Section 31, T. 16, Range 7, adjoining lands of John Vetter, and B. B. Colborn, known as the Polkcat Land—owner unknown. Amount of State and County Tax for 1913, \$2.25.
G. B. DOUTHITT, T. C. B. C.
June 26, 1913.—3m. \$7.50.
Notice.
The Methodist camp-meeting at White Plains will come off including the 5th Sunday in September, beginning the Thursday night before, Ministers and friends from a distance are cordially invited to attend.
Also the camp-meeting at Coldwater will include the 1st Sunday in October, beginning the Thursday night before.
J. B. F. HILL.
Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that at a regular term of the Orphans court of Benton county, Alabama, held on the 21st day of July 1913, letters testamentary, duty granted to the undersigned executor &c. of the estate of Thos. T. Walker deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same, within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.
THOS. A. WALKER, Ex'r &c.
June 26, 1913.—61.
Gilliland & Howell,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 7, HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

A CARD.
R. E. W. MCADAMS,
Surgeon-Dentist.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
ALL operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner. Charges as follows:
Each gold plug (or stopping) \$1.50
Each Tin plug. 50
Setting tooth on pivot \$3.00
Setting tooth on gold plate—for the first two, each \$6.00
And for each additional tooth \$5.00
For each extraction or separation 50
Cleaning teeth. \$1.00
Nerve destroyed. 50
N. B.—Shop at the Sign of the clock on the West side of main Street opposite the Printing Office.
February 18, 1913.—1v.
DR. HENDRICK,
Practicing Physician and Surgeon,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office is that formerly occupied by Dr. NISBET
Feb. 20, 1913.—1y.
C. C. PORTER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
I WANT it distinctly understood by all those who may wish my services, that I will operate as cheap as any other Dentist, and you may rest assured that any one saying to the contrary, is all humbug, for I am determined that no one shall take my business by underworking, or lower prices than common rates. The proof of the pudding is in eating it. TRY ME.
April 24, 1913.
State of Alabama,
DeKalb County.
TAKEN up and posted by Solomon Clayton, living on the Lookout Mountain, one sorrel mare Pony, about five years old, weak eyed, near fourteen hands high, no marks or brands perceivable, appraised to twenty dollars and fifty cents, the 12 day of June 1913.
Attest, A. W. MAHERS, Ck.
July 21, 1913.
NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a note, Allen Elston, for Two hundred and fifty dollars, dated in the Summer or September, 1910. Credited for the interest up to January 1913, as I have either lost or misplaced the said note.
WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.
July 24, 1913.—41
JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.
THE fall session of this institution will commence on Monday the 30th inst, under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN T. PHARMON.
It is desired, that all who may wish to connect themselves with this Academy, should be present, at the commencement.
July 17, 1913.
REMOVAL.
THE subscriber thankful for former patronage, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house situated on the North West corner of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate his old customers with comfortable rooms, and good Stables for horses. Call and see.
AARON CANTRELL.
HIRSH ROBERTS,
Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
151, Gibbons Buildings,
and 73 SOX SAVANNAH, GA.
MOUNT ZION ACADEMY.
THE second term of the current Scholastic year, will open on the Third Monday in July.
Rates and regulation as heretofore.
JAMES KNOX.
July, 1913.—41
Riseley's Sarsaparilla.
THIS is a Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, carefully prepared from ingredients that are recommended by medical men as the most certain for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scarcity, Pruritus on the skin, and all those diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, the impure use of Mercury, &c.
Numerous certificates could be given of its efficacy in curing such other preparations, bearing testimony to the fact that it is in use sufficient long to establish its superiority over all others—and as it is made as it should be, according to a formula approved by the medical faculty, we would not wonder to find that it is the choice of all officers, or some of worst kind that find their health to have been restored to health and the enjoyment of life by its use. In large bottles, price \$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. A liberal discount made in this market for cash or shipment by freight.—Charges made extra.
HAYLAND, RISLEY & CO. Agents,
Wholesale and retail dealers in choice MEATS, GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, &c. Their warehouse is situated on Hayne St., Jacksonville, and has been recently enlarged and improved, giving them some advantages in procuring fresh supplies, in keeping a large assortment, and in selling at very low prices.
February 27, 1913.
D. B. Plumb & Co.,
Between the United States Hotel, and Post Office Corner.
(W. H. HAINES OLD STAND.)
AUGUSTA, GA.
HAYNE now on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Pure Mineral Medicines, and Chemicals, and every article in their line of business, which they are prepared to sell at fair prices, and on accommodating terms.
Physicians, Dentists and Merchants will find their orders filled in all cases, as they are determined to sell only Genuine Medicines, and every article in their line of business, which they are prepared to sell at fair prices, and on accommodating terms.
February 27, 1913. HENRY BACON, M.D.
EXCHANGE HOTEL.
ROME, GA.
J. L. HILBURN, former proprietor of the Kingston Hotel, takes this method of informing his former patrons and the public generally that he has purchased the entire interest of S. T. Combs in this Hotel, and has taken possession and now ready to serve them to the best of his ability.
Jan. 30, 1913.

DeKalb Tax Sale.
ON MONDAY THE 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.
I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court house door in the Town of Lebanon, Ala. the following described Lots in Lebanon DeKalb County, Ala. or so much thereof as will pay off and satisfy the amounts due upon each for State and County Tax and Cost.
Lot No. 15, State and county tax 4 1-2 cents.
" 51, " " " 4 1-2 "
" 58, " " " 3 "
" 69, " " " 9 "
" 41, " " " 6 1-4 "
" 4, " " " 4 1-2 "
" 15, " " " 3 1-2 "
" 16, " " " 4 "
" 18 " " " 4 "
" 19 " " " 5 "
" 20 " " " 4 1-2 "
" 27 " " " 6 "
" 30 " " " 6 "
" 31 " " " 10 "
" 13 " " " 3 "
" 14 " " " 5 "
JOHN GIBSON,
Tax Collector of DeKalb Co.
May 29, 1913.—3m.—p f \$22 50.
Executors Sale.
THE county court of Randolph county, Alabama, having granted to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of William Fanning, late of Randolph county Alabama, deceased, and order of sale, to sell a part of the real estate of said testator. Notice is hereby given that on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1913; I will sell at public sale, before the Court house door, at Wetumpka, Alabama, the following lands to wit: Fraction C. in S. 22, T. 19, R. 11, the N. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4, T. 19, R. 11, the N. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4, T. 19, R. 11, the S. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4, T. 19, R. 11; the W. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4, T. 19, R. 11; the W. 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4, T. 19, R. 11; the N. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4, T. 19, R. 11, and Fraction B. in S. 21, T. 19, R. 11; which includes the Gold Mines, formerly owned by William Fanning, near Wetumpka. A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS will be given, bound with good security for the purchase money.
JAMES M. MCLE, Ex'r &c.
July 31, 1913.
LAND SALE.
IN pursuance to an order of the Orphans court of DeKalb county, State of Alabama, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th of August next, on the premises, on a CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, a tract of land belonging to the Estate of Josiah Hunnaway, deceased, known and described as a part of the East half of the North East quarter of Section 33, in Township 6, of range 9 East, in the District of Land subject to sale at Lebanon, Alabama, containing 39 Acres. Also 16 Acres part of North west quarter, Section 34, in T. 6, R. 9. East in said district. Bond and approved security will be required.
J. G. BEESON, Adm'r.
June 10, 1913.
Notice.
I WILL offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in the town of Jacksonville, before the Court House door, on the first Monday in September next, ONE LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, named CATTY, aged about 21 or 22 years, color black, as the property of Aaron Cantrell, to satisfy two F. f. as in my hands one in favor of Miller, Repley &c., and one in favor of James McCarter. Both issued from the circuit court of DeKalb county.
C. SUBLETT, Shff, B. C.
Aug. 14, 1913.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
AND NO MISTAKE.
THE citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber and examine his Stock of
DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of printed Linens, French Muslins, Bareges, Silks, and Silks Tissues, Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslin, Scotch and French Gingham, and a large variety of PRINTS; also a well assorted stock of
Ready Made Clothing.
Panama Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes &c. Which he pledges himself to sell as cheap if not
A Little Cheaper
than they can be got anywhere else. CALL EXAMINE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.
JOSEPH SZULBACH.
May 15, 1913.—1f
Shackelford's Hotel,
CENTRE, CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA.
W. A. Shackelford has taken the Hotel formerly owned by C. W. Crozier where he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.
Feb. 13, 1913.
Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Law partnership of EARLE & McAFEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having business with the firm may settle the same with either of the partners.
R. G. McAFEE,
R. G. EARLE,
Drawing and Painting.
DR. GLUCIE, takes pleasure in announcing to the people of DeKalb and adjacent counties, that he will open on the 30th inst, in Jacksonville, on the east side of main street opposite the silver smith; A school for young ladies, in which will be taught Drawing and painting, and the French language in its native pronunciation.
TERMS:
Drawing and Painting, 10 00 per. French language 10 00 per. He will also engage to take miniature likenesses on very reasonable terms.
July 31, 1913.—1f

To Travellers going North.
The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.
LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, at 3 p. m. after the arrival of the Southern cars, via WILMINGTON and WELDON, N. C., PATERSBURG, RICHMOND, to WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA.
The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of this line, from Charleston to Wilmington, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, thereby securing both safety and despatch. A through ticket having already been in operation is now continued as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to Philadelphia. Passengers availing themselves thereof, will have the option either to continue without delay through the route or otherwise, to stop at any of the intermediate points, renewing their seats on the line to suit their convenience. By this route travellers may reach New York on the third day during business hours. Baggage will be ticketed on board the Steamer to Weldon, as likewise on the change of cars, at the intermediate points from thence to Philadelphia. Through Tickets to Philadelphia at \$20 each, can alone be had from F. W. SLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company foot of Laurens st., to whom please apply. For other information inquire of
L. C. DUNCAN,
at the American Hotel.
May 1, 1913.
REGULAR STEAM SHIP LINE
FROM
Charleston to Philadelphia.
The Steam Ship COLUMBUS, Capt. JAMES B. PUCK, will leave Charleston for Philadelphia on Thursday 17th inst. and will continue leaving on the same day, every alternate week, until further notice.
For engagements of passage apply to
H. F. BAKER,
Fitzsimon's Wharf.
Cabin passage, \$18.
Stowage do. \$10.
The Steam Ship CAROLINA, now building in Philadelphia, will complete the weekly line between the two cities.
May 1, 1913.
United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.
Every Saturday afternoon throughout the Year.
Through to New York in 56 Hours.
The splendid Ocean Steam Ship NOR. THERNER and SOUTHERNER, will leave Adger's wharves alternately every Saturday Afternoon throughout the year.
For Freight or Passage, having applied State Room accommodations, apply to the Agent, at Charleston, S. C.
HENRY MISROON,
Corner East Bay & Adger's S. Wharf.
Price of Cabin Passage, \$25
" " " " " 8
" " " " " 8
May 1, 1913.
New and Improved COTTON GINS, AT ROME, GEORGIA.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, and cotton planters particularly, that they have just got their Manufactory in operation one mile South of Rome, where they intend to manufacture a superior article of Cotton Gins, with all the late improvements attached, among which is a new patent Water Box, which may be used without oil or grease of any kind, and is still infallibly secure from fire, the gudgeons being always wet when the machine is at work, we also have what we call and think to be an improvement on the ribs or breast, they being much harder and of course more durable than any which have hitherto been used.
From our long experience in the business, we have no hesitation in saying that we will make as good, or better Gins than can be made in the United States, and to reduce our belief of this to a practical demonstration, we warrant every Gin that leaves our shop to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, or no sale. Contracts made with our agents, or letter addressed to us at Rome, will receive prompt attention.
We are also prepared to do any kind of Iron or Wood Turning at short notice and moderate terms.
GRISWOLD & KING.
April 3, 1913.—1y.
Independent English and Classical Male School.
MR. JOHN ISHAM proposes to open at CAVE SPRING, on the 16th inst, an Independent English and Classical Male School. He has been, for the past years, engaged in the business of instruction, and he has in his possession testimonials respecting his character and qualifications, as an instructor, which he thinks, will be satisfactory to those who wish information on these points.
Mr. Isham designs locating permanently at Cave Spring.
RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION.
Reading, Writing and Orthography. \$5 00
Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c. 10 00
The Classics and higher branches of Mathematics. 15 00
REFERENCES.
Dr. Elias Marks S. C. Female Institute, Col. Y. P. King Greensboro', Ga.
Dr. Flowerden Col Chambers, Ga.
Gen. S. A. Baley, Rev. R. T. Marks, Gen. Bethune, Thomas Regland, Joel Dean, Cave Spring, Ga.
July 3, 1913.—61
CASH advances made on Cotton shipped to the address of Messrs. RUPERT & McLELLAN, Mobile, by the undersigned at Wetumpka.
M. S. CASSETTY.
Wetumpka, Oct. 4, 1913.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
For Lung Complaints, and All Affections of the Respiratory Organs.
The best Remedy ever known to Man, For Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages of Consumption, &c.
This time has come when Consumption may be cleared among the ranks of the past. This excellent remedy, which skillfully combines the virtues of the Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, with chemical extract from the Wild Pine, &c., &c., is now everywhere acknowledged by Druggists, physicians, and all who have used it, to be the most efficacious preparation ever offered for the cure of diseases generally of the Chest and Lungs; and, on account of its wonderful popularity and ready sale, stands without a parallel in the history of medicine. It was discovered and first introduced by a regular physician and gentleman of high standing in Philadelphia, Pa. Its surprisingly invigorating effect upon the debilitated constitution, has secured for it general use, and made it the favorite medicine in nearly every family in our country, where Coughs, Colds, or other symptoms of consumptive diseases have made their appearance. And with such astonishing rapidity has it gained in public estimation, and to extensively it is used, that we can with difficulty procure it to meet the demands for it from our numerous agents engaged in the sale of it throughout the South.
TESTIMONIALS.
Read the following letter written to the proprietors at Cincinnati, Feb. 18, 1847.
Messrs. SCOVILL & MEEK—Gentlemen: I take this opportunity to inform you of a remarkable cure performed in my own case, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September, 1846, I was attacked with a violent cold, which seated upon my lungs, and during the space of five months, I labored under a distressing cough. I had quite lost all hopes of recovery, until about a week or so ago I was induced to try your Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before I had used one of your bottles, my cough was relieved, and I am now, by the blessing of God, and the good use of your Balsam, restored to perfect health. Yours respectfully
HARRIET S. HILL.
Our Agent at Marksville, La. writes us: Messrs. Scovill & Meek—Gentlemen: Enclosed I send you a letter from Dr. Delany, a student of medicine, and one of our most skillful physicians, testifying to the remarkable effects of Wistar's Balsam in his own practice. He stands high among the profession here, and has a very extensive practice.
(Signed) G. A. STEVENS.
Dear Sir: I promised to inform you of the result of my trial of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry upon Mrs. M.—. It relieved her cough and her general health was so much improved that she fancied herself cured. I had quite lost all hope of recovery, until about a week or so ago I was induced to try your Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before I had used one of your bottles, my cough was relieved, and I am now, by the blessing of God, and the good use of your Balsam, restored to perfect health. Yours respectfully
B. DULANEY, M.D.
COUNTERFEITS.
Remember it is Wistar's Balsam that cures. No one else. So extensive is the demand for his article, and such high reputation has it gained in every city, town and State in our country, that every preparation has been started, bearing the name of "Wild Cherry," and purporting to possess properties similar to this—but trust them not—they are comparatively valueless, except to their proprietors, and are of no efficacy, in any case. If you desire to be cured, commence at once the use of this Balsam—give it a fair and faithful trial, and our word for it, you will find it has added to the thousands already speaking in its praise. A few bottles of it, timely used, may save you in the end hundreds of dollars.
Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.
The genuine article is made up in the shape of the present proprietors, Sanford and Park, on the engraved wrapper around each bottle.
SCOVILL & MEAD,
Charlottesville, New Orleans, General Agents for the South Western States, to whom all orders must be addressed, and to the engraved wrapper around each bottle.
Sold by HOKES & ABERNATHY, Jacksonville, Ala.
DICKINSON & EASLY Alexandria, Va.
Sold at Wholesale by Haviland Clark & Co., Mobile.
JEW DAVIDS, OR, HEBREW PLASTER.
A certain remedy for all kinds of pains in the Side, Chest, Lungs, Back, Throat, Rheumatism, all the various kinds of nervous affections, Lung and Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, Female Weaknesses, etc., etc. For the above complaints this plaster has no equal. The plaster is of a size which has already cured, not only in the old, but in the new world, the extraordinary cures it has performed in the most extreme cases of suffering, have acquired for it such a reputation, that the proprietor has not until recently—been able to supply the demand.
The sales throughout every city, town and village in the United States, are without a parallel. A circumstance not surprising, when the vast amount of suffering which it has relieved is considered. In Spinal Defects, the benefit usually is of the most decided character. In Nervous Complaints, nineteen cases out of twenty really find relief from the penetrating stimulus combined in this valuable preparation.
In Rheumatism, either acute or chronic, the claims of the Hebrew Plaster have long since been universally acknowledged. Those who are laboring under weak backs no matter from what cause the weakness may have originated—even if such persons have been misguided in previous applications—in the use of the Hebrew Plaster they will find the affected part suddenly restored to its original strength.
As a supporter in cases of constitutional weakness it will be found of great advantage. It is particularly recommended to Females, who are suffering from sudden weakness, or general debility. In short, it embodies all the virtues of the most scientific mind—was capable of compounding from valuable substances found in the old world, and will be found entirely free from those objections which are a source of complaint with the numerous spread plasters now before the public.
These plasters possess the advantage of being put up in air tight boxes, hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.
Beware of Counterfeits and Base Imitations.
None genuine without the engraving of Jew Davids, the wrapper around each box, 50 cents per box. Each box contains sufficient to spread six or eight plasters.
Sole wholesale and retail by SCOVILL & MEAD, CHARLLOTTE, N. C. General Agents for the South West. Sold by HOKES & ABERNATHY, Jacksonville, ALA. DICKSON & EASLY, Alexandria, A. T. W. HUEY & Co., Talladega, A. S. W. ROBBINS, Cave Spring, Ga. J. D. DICKSON, Rome Ga. Sold at Wholesale by Haviland Clark & Co. No 80, Maiden Lane, N. Y. Harrel & Co. and P. M. Cohen Charleston S. C.
JAN 2, 1913.

File

LE ALA TUESDAY

Whole No. 663

British claim on Moscow

appeared in the newspapers, to the effect that the British government had persuaded a boy to become nominal King of Morocco, from whom it obtained the cession of certain privileges, in consideration of which it stipulated to protect the pretended king whom it had selected in the exercise of his territorial rights.

government obtained a foothold in that country, and now puts forth claims which conflict with the sovereignty and territorial possessions of State of Nicaragua, and also with rights of the American Steam Navigation Company, as will be seen by letter of the British consul at New York which we copy below. The policy there should be no more colonization of America by the monopolistic com-

ments of Europe was proclaimed by Mr. Monroe, and reiterated by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Polk. We believe those Chief Magistrates of the republic in promulgating such sentiments, pressed truly the firm determination of the American people upon that subject. This movement of the British government comes in conflict with that determination of the American people; and now remains to be seen whether or not the present administration will acknowledge and reiterate the resolution expressed by the American people.

The nature and motive of the transaction on the part of the British government are very apparent. The transaction itself is a mere fraud upon the rights of other powers; and the motive is to seize upon the most direct path by which the United States have to take possession of the Pacific, and the commerce of that ocean, and

Her British Majesty's Consulate
New York, July 30, 1847

has been concluded between the government of the State of Nicaragua, Mr. Clapp and Dr. Brown, citizens of the United States, and agents of the New York and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company,—of which company you apprized me that you were one—from the execution of which agreement, it is inferred that that government is competent to dispose of the exclusive right of navigating the St. John river such agreement likewise containing a clause binding the company

build a public store at St. John's. I instructed officially to inform the New York and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company—which I take leave to do through you—that the boundary of the Mesquito kingdom touches St. John's river at the Machuca Ra about thirty miles below the Luke caregua, and that from thence to mount of the St. John's the navigation of that river belongs to Mesquito. I likewise to inform the company that part of St. John's, now called G

Town, in which they have agreed with the Nicaragua government to build a store, also belongs to Mosquito; and her Majesty's government is bound to protect the king of Mosquito in the exercise of the territorial rights which he possesses over Grey Town, and over the lower part of the St. John's river; and that the government of Nicaragua has entered into an agreement in regard to places where it has no competency. I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obedient servant.

ANTONY BARCLAY

During the late canvass in this county several very intelligent whig gentlemen argued that it was wrong for moderate candidates to run for the Legislature in Greene, because if elected they could not represent the majority of the whigs throughout the State. It has been using all their efforts to secure a majority of members from their party in the next Legislature in order that they might be able to send two w

Senators to Congress. Now if democrats have no right to represent the majority in this country, pray what right have the whigs to represent the majority in this State? They think very presumptuous for a democrat to aspire to a seat in the Legislature from a whig county, yet they would not hesitate to push forward one of their own men into the U. S. Senate from a democratic State, if they could possibly do so. Well, consistency ought to be a very precious party jewel; it is so

ceedingly rare.—*Eutaw Democrat.*

excellent physicians in this city, yesterday for their assistance. Such an act merits the highest eulogy, and we doubt not will be properly appreciated by the citizens of Lebanon."

An exchange says that "women are lit-
inoved by argument." But they are move
very fast by railroad cars.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

WM. JOHNSON & CO.
 Respectfully tender their grateful acknowledgments to their friends and the public generally, for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same for the ensuing season. Our friends and the public will at all times find us at our well known Store, on the right hand side of Broad street, known as the granite Store opposite Win. E. Alexander, & Co.
 We will keep a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods. Also a large assortment of Groceries suitable to the country trade, consisting of

Shoe, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Paper, Sticks, Nails, Musket, &c. &c.—Also, *Boys' and Girls' Rope, and Twine*—all of which will be sold at the lowest and most reasonable prices.

I will offer at great pleasure, to furnish our friends with any of the above-mentioned articles that they may want, and will execute any orders for the same, at any time on such sales until they are disposed of their produce.

We are also prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton consigned to us for shipment, free of the 2 1/2 per cent commission usually charged by Commission Merchants of other places.

Rome, Ga., Aug. 24, '49.—3m.


State of Alabama, }
BENTON COUNTY, }
Orphans' Court, August 14, 1849.

THIS day came Daniel Bush, Executor of the last will and testament of John Bush, late of said County, deceased, who had heretofore filed his accounts and vouchers, together with a

ist of the heirs of said dec'd, for a final settlement of his Executorship, and due advertisement had thereof for a settlement on the 27th of July, 1849, but no settlement being had on that day, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that Friday the 5th day of October next, be set for making said final settlement, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said 5th day of October next, a notice to all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear at the Court House of said county on the day of said said and aforesaid settlement if they so proper. Witness, A. Woods, Clerk of said court at Office, this 14th day of August, 1849.

A. WOODS, *clk.*
Aug. 21, 1849—30.

LAND FOR SALE.

The tract of Land formerly owned by A. Crozier, dec. is now offered at private sale: lying one mile and a half south of White Plains, containing 720 acres, some 350 acres in cultivation; with comfortable dwelling and out-houses, the springs and a healthy situation—timber plenty and good outlet to the mountain. Said tract of Land lies on the main road leading through Chocomaeco valley to Talladega and will be sold on time of different instalments.

ELIZABETH CROZIER.
Refer to E. S. SIMMONS, Oxford, Ala.
E. TEAGUE, White Plains.
Aug. 21, 1849.—4m.

W. W. GILES & CO.
Wholesale and retail dealers in Groceries and
Dumestree Street, Rome, Georgia—third
floor above the Rail Road Depot.
(For Orders from the Country Promptly
attended to.)
Aug. 21, 49.

The Practice of Medicine

IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS,
BY DR. W. W. ANDERSON.
RESIDENCE within 3 quarters of
a mile of Kamp's creek P. O., in
the northern part of Benton county Ala.
A rich and well assorted stock of
Genuine Thompson Medicines kept
constantly in hand.

Dyeing and Printing.
MR. GLEIZE, takes pleasure in an-
nouncing to the people of Benton
and adjacent counties, that he will open
on the 20th inst. in Jacksonville, on
the east side of main street, opposite
the cotton gin, a school for young
men.

hody, in which will be taught Drawing and painting, and the French language in its native pronunciation.

TERMS:
Drawing and Painting, 10 00 per.
French language 10 00 ses.
We will also engage to take miniature likenesses on very reasonable terms.

July 31, 1840—44

A CARD.
H. E. W. MCADAMS,
Surgeon-Dentist.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
ALL operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable

manner. Charges as follows.
 Each gold plug (or stopping) \$1, 50
 Each Tin plug. 50
 Setting for one or more 30, 00
 Setting teeth in gold plate—for
 the first two, each \$6 00
 and for each additional tooth \$3, 00
 For each extraction or separation 50
 Cleaning teeth. \$1, 00
 X-rays destroyed. 50
 N. B.—Shop at the Sign of the clock
 on the West side of main Street oppo-
 site the Printing Office.
 February 1st 1842.—1v.
JACKSONVILLE MALE
ACADEMY.

THE full session of this institution will commence on **Monday the 20th** inst, under the superintendence of Mr JOHN T. PEABODY.

It is desired, that all who may wish to connect themselves, with this Academy, should be present, at the commencement.

July 17, 1850.

Announcement of Partnership

THE Law partnership of EARLE & McAFEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having business with the Firm may settle the same with either of the partners.

G. T. McAFEE,
R. G. EARLE.

